BY J. L. PENNINGTON.

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" " 2 " 4 00 | " " 6 " 10 00

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There being connected with the PROGRESS Establishment a Job Office equal to any in the City or State, we are prepared to execute all orders for BOOK and JOB PRINTING. Orders solicited and promptly attended to.

DAILY PROGRESS.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1864.

PROGRESS ALMANAC FOR 1864.

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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS FOR THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Thrasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States of the Northern District of Georgia.

From Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 1.—One hundred and thirty-one shots were fired at Sumter yesterday, of which one hundred and fourteen struck. No casualties at the Fort.—The bombardment of the city continued to-day. One hundred shells were fired up to five o'clock this evening, which firing has been more rapid. One person slightly wounded. A fire broke out on Commercial Wharf this afternoon, destroying a row of cotton factory offices.

HORACE GREELEY, ESQ., ON WAR.—In a copy of a little "Yankee Notion," called a "New Year's Gift Book," we find an article entitled "Humanity," by Horace Greeley, one portion of which stands in glowing contrast with the present war-shrieking position of the abolitionists. Read what he says:

"Away, then, from human sight, with the hideous implements of human butchery and destruction! Break the sword in the scabbard, bury the cannon in the earth, sink the bomb in the ocean! What business have these to disturb by their hateful presence the harmony of God's Universe? How dare men to go out into the balmy air and bright sunshine, and there, in full view of Heaven, essay to maim and massacre each other? How would their wretched bubblement of National interest or National honor sound, if addressed directly to the All Ruling, as an apology for wholesale slaughter? Who would dare be their mouthpiece in proffering an excuse so pitiful? And do not the abettors of war realize that their vile appeals to the baser passions of our nature resound in the ears of the Recording Angel?"

HOW TO KEEP BEEF.—An exchange says:

An esteemed country friend says he has been taught by necessity, since the war began, how to keep beef without salt, and desires us to tell our readers. According to his experience and taste, beef is never fit to be eaten in steaks until a week after being killed. He says that if it is suspended by a hook or string, in a cellar, so as not to touch the wall, it will, even in the hottest of the summer, keep from one to two weeks, without a particle of salt, and in winter for a much longer time. He has now some which he has preserved in this way ever since the 1st of December last, and thinks it greatly improved. It is more tender, palatable and wholesome.

THE PEOPLE'S FACTORY

IS NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH THE FOLLOWing long established Plows: Richmon Plows, No's. 1 and 3, and No. 21, (self sharpener) No. 0; Livingston Plows, No's. 0, 1 and 2; also the following points and landsides; Richmon No's. 1 and 3, Younger's; Livingston No's. 0, 1 and 2; Kentucky, self sharpener, (No's. 60, 19½, 18, (no land sides) and No. 0. Various other castings. All these for sale at old prices in produce and in money at Confederate prices; also old fashioned and Flying Shuttle Looms, Spinning Wheels, Bedsteads and Shoe Pegs. All orders filled as rapidly as possible.

SIMPSON & HOOKER,
Jan 28-tf Hillsboro', N. C.

Weekly and Semi-weekly Standard and Fayetteville Observer, publish 1 month and forward bills to subscribers.

GLOVES AND SOCKS WANTED.

I DESIRE TO PURCHASE FOR THE SOLDIERS 10,000 pairs of Gloves and 10,000 pairs of Socks. Donations will be thankfully received.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon Gen. N. C.

City papers, Greensboro' Patriot and Charlotte Bulletin copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

WANTED TO HIRE,

FOR THE PRESENT YEAR, A GOOD CHILD'S Nurse and House Girl. None but an active, intelligent girl will answer. Apply at

Jan 6-tf PROGRESS OFFICE.

STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A STEAM Engine complete, with Saw Carriage, Saws, Belting, &c., in running order—Engine about thirty horse power, locomotive boiler, and immediately on Railroad. If not sold for cash will be bartered for other property. Apply in person or by letter to the subscriber at Goldsboro'.

Jan 14-2tawlm GEO. BISHOP.

A PRIVATE SCHOOL.

MISS MANGUM WILL RE-OPEN HER SCHOOL for Young Ladies at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Willie P. Mangum, on the 28th of January, 1864. Parents and guardians who desire further information, will address Miss M. P. Mangum, Red Mountain, or Flat River P. O., Orange county, N. C.

Jan 25-7t*

GOLD COIN.

A SMALL AMOUNT OF GOLD COIN FOR SALE. Address SPECIE,
Feb 1-3t Progress Office.

SURGERY FOR FIELD AND HOSPITAL

I AM NOW PREPARED TO SUPPLY MY WORK on Surgery, to subscribers and others who may wish to purchase it.

On the receipt of $5,00, the book will be sent by mail postage paid. EDWARD WARREN, M. D.
Aug 21-tf Raleigh, N. C.

THE DAILY PROGRESS.

VOL. V. RALEIGH, TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1864. NO. 71.

GOOD COUNSEL.

Some gentleman has been furnishing some good maxims and wise sayings to the Richmond *Whig* which are very appropriate for the times:

When the public safety is in peril, the people should hear counsel

A nation at war is a ship at sea, whose safety is as much dependent on the skill and fidelity, as upon the number of its crew.

A General and his subordinates are a unit.

A General—however great—with ill-appointed subordinates, is a chain some of whose links are fractured. The weakest link measures the strength of the chain.

He should be Generalissimo, who is best qualified and he is responsible for the result, all officers under him should be nominated only by him.

While the battle is not always to the strong, it is nevertheless, generally so; and a swift horse generally outruns a slow one.

What sometimes appears to be a necessity, is exactly the reverse of what is necessary. It can never be necessary to do wrong. The righteous sometimes fall a prey to the wicked; and a good cause does not always succeed.

No nation should presume upon its righteousness—for all nations are wicked.

In distress, it is wise to call upon God for help; but it is not always certain what the answer will be.

The honor and majesty of a nation lie in the truth and integrity of its people.

A people that is not held together by the bands of mutual good faith, is a tub with rotten hoops.

To break a covenant, and then as a subterfuge to deny its existence, is to commit a fault, and afterwards to tell a falsehood to hide it.

A citizen who owes the government military service, cannot escape from it without a contract with the government—whether that contract be to pay money, or furnish a substitute.

When legislators forsake the teachings of common sense, and employ as a substitute the refinings of sophistry, in the constitution of the laws—then must the hearts of the people fail them—and then must their hands fall down.

"Truth is mighty and will prevail,"—but with whom is truth to be found?

Money, or credit, is the sinews of war; but where there is no money, and very little credit, the sinews of war are relaxed.

The bond of an honest man who has but little is worth more than a swindling prince.

Taxation should be equal; but it is not equal when men owning equal amounts of property are unequally taxed.

To tax one man more than another, simply because he has acquired his property by a different, though equally lawful, means, is to inflict a penalty for prosecuting a lawful pursuit.

No man should be made to pay a fine, or to suffer any other penalty, unless, by the judgment of a court of competent jurisdiction, and for a violation of law.

Two parties are necessary alike to make and rescind a contract, though the Government may be one of them.

A right that is bought and paid for cannot be destroyed by calling it a privilege.

Indiscreet clamors against the Government are pernicious and improper; but if the people are not allowed to think for themselves, and to utter what they think for the public good, then the Government is not democratic and the people are not sovereigns, but subjects.

Any attempt by the legislative to disparage the judicial branch of the Government, or to assume its functions, should be promptly condemned as a violation of the Constitution, and a palpable assault upon the liberties of the people.

The Constitution and the laws are as obligatory in times of war as in times of peace, and he is an enemy of liberty who denies it.

It is in our power to hope; but to hope we should be just. Our proverb should always be,

Justitia fiat, Cælum ruat.

THE SOUTHERN PRESS—THE TRUE ISSUE.—In all that we have written on the subject of States Rights, we have been impelled by the conciousnes that this fundamental principle of all American governments would, sooner or later, become the sole issue involved in this war. If the South must be overrun by mere force of numbers, the principle will survive the dispersion of our armies, and the struggle will be maintained till it has triumphed.

Our institutions may be subverted temporarily; but the principle for which we now wage war must still live, and it will find adherents in all the States, both North and South. The contest, if it have not, must become one which arrays centralization against local sovereignty. The adaption in theory and fact of the idea of consolidation by the South perpetuates the struggle, and limits our hopes of ultimate independence to the chances of triumph attendant upon contracted resources and impaired governmental credit.

Just now there rests upon the Press of the South a tremendous responsibility; and nothing has given us such unfeigned pleasure as the unanimity developed by the discussion of the question, in regard to which we have promulgated extreme opinions. Northern parties are shaping their platforms for the coming Presidential campaign. The infractions of constitutional law, and absorption of limitless power by the Federal Executive, are the issues made in the "platforms" even now promulgated. The two parties thus arrayed will drive each other to extremes, and the final issue must be the Rights of the States. It happens, too, that the desire for peace will give strength to the Northern conservatives.

Men need not tell us that we have no interest in the Federal Presidential struggle. There is a unity of fortune, interest, policy, established by natural geographical laws that affect this continent, which statesmanship, still less politicians, can never annul. While we were in the United States, our statesmen were on the defensive, and this, of course, begat conservatism. But now we are differently placed. We must have something definite and positive as a policy, not only as related to ourselves, but to the continent. The Press of the South now presents the issue clearly and definitely.—*Atlanta Register.*

The New York *Times*, of the 31st ult., announces the arrival in that city, from Camp Douglas, near Chicago, of eighty-two Confederate soldiers, who had enlisted in the naval service of the United States—having availed themselves of the pardon offered in the amnesty proclamation of Lincoln. They were placed aboard the old receiving ship North Carolina.

CAPTURED AT A PARTY.—Some thirty-four of our cavalry, including a major and several lieutenants, arrived at Vicksburg a short time since, having been captured near Rodney by the Yankees. It was rumored at Vicksburg that they were surprised by the Yankees while enjoying themselves at a party in the neighborhood of Rodney.

CITY MARKET.

RALEIGH, Jan. 25.

APPLES—Green	$25@30
" Dried	$25
BACON—Hog round	$3
BEEF	30@30c
BEESWAX	$3
BEANS	$20
BUTTER	$4 50
CANDLES—Tallow	$4
" Wax—By the box	$4
" Adamantine	$6
" Sperm	None.
CORN—per Barrel, very scarce	$70@80
CHICKENS	$2
COFFEE	$12
DUCKS	$3
EGGS	$1 50
FLOUR—Superfine	$100
" Superfine	$85
" Fine	$40
FODDER—per hundred	$9@12
FEATHERS	$5
FLAXSEED	$8
GEESE	$3
HIDES—Dry	$2
" Green	$1 50
HAY—Per hundred	$7
LARD	$3 00
MOLASSES	$15 00
MEAL	$15
NAILS—Scarce	$2 00
OATS—Per hundred	$7
" Cleaned	$6 bu
PORK	$275 per hundred.
POTATOES—Sweet	$8
" Irish	$7
PEAS—Ground	$20
" Stock	$15
" White-Table	$18
RAGS	15c
RICE	40c
RYE	$10
SALT	$25 00
SUGAR—Brown	$5 00
" Coffee	$5 50
" Loaf	None.
TALLOW	$2 50
WHEAT	$15

WILMINGTON MARKET.

January 27, 1864.

BEEF CATTLE—The market continues to be poorly supplied, and prices rule high. We quote on the hoof at $1 to $1 20 per lb. net meat.

BEESWAX—Sells from carts at $2 75 per lb.

BACON—Scarcely any coming in, and none on market. We quote from carts at $2 50 to $2 75 per lb. for hog round.

BUTTER—Sells at $5 to $5 50 per lb.

CORN—Very little on market. We quote at $14 to $15 per bushel.

CORN MEAL—Sells from the granaries in the small way at $12 per bushel.

COTTON—Sells at $1 50 to $1 60 cents per lb.

EGGS—Sell from carts at $2 25 to $2 50 per dozen.

FLOUR—Scarcely any coming in, and the market is nearly bare, with a fair demand. We quote small sales at $140 to $150 per bbl for superfine and family.

HIDES—Green, $1 75 to $2 00, and dry $4 25 per lb.

LEATHER—Sole, $11 to $12, and Upper, $12 50 to 13 per lb.

LARD—Sells by the bbl at $2 50 per lb.

MOLASSES—Retails at $13 to $14 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg, $1 60 to $1 70 per lb.

POULTRY—Chickens, $2 50 to $2 75, and grown fowls $2 50 to $3 each.

POTATOES—Sweet, $12 to $14, and Irish, $18 to $20 per bushel.

PORK—A few small lots of fresh have been brought in and sold from carts at $2 00 per lb.

PEA NUTS—$10 to $12 50 per bushel.

RICE—Clean, 60 cents per lb by the cask.

SALT—The market has ruled very dull for the past week, and only retail sales have been made. We quote Sound made at $16 to $20 per bushel.

SUGAR—By the bbl $3 to $3 50 per lb.

SHEETING—Fayetteville factory, $3 40 to $3 50 per yard by the bale.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—$3 per gallon.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

TUESDAY, January 26.

This report is only intended to apply to the day of its date. Prices, in many instances, fluctuate daily, and it is therefore impossible to give an accurate report except from day to day.

BACON	$2 50@2 65
BEEF, retail	75c
BEESWAX	$2 75
BUTTER	$4@4 50
CORN	$14
COTTON	$1@1 25
COTTON YARNS	$12@35 00
COFFEE	$11@12 50
EGGS	$1 50@1 75
FLOUR	$90@150
IRON, Swede	$3@3 50
LEATHER	$10@15 00
LARD	$2 25@2 50
NAILS	$3@3 50
PORK	$2 50
PEAS	$15
RYE	$12
SUGAR	$4
SPIRITS TURPENTINE	$2@2 50
SHEETING, 4-4	$1 40@3 50
SALT	$18
TALLOW	$3

$50 REWARD—RANAWAY, LOST OR STOLEN.

MY SMALL NEGRO BOY, SAM, DISAPPEARED from my residence in this city on Monday, the 11th of January, and has not been heard of since. He is thin, black and has a very intelligent face. Aged 11 years.—Wore a striped cap, dark woolen jacket and white pantaloons. The above reward is offered for his recovery.

Jan 26-tf H. R. BRYAN.

Quartermaster's Office,
GREENSBORO', Jan. 28th, 1864.

ESTRAYED FROM THE GOVERNMENT STABLES at this place, on the 17th Dec., 1863, a large black steed Mule, branded with the letters C. S. on left shoulder.

A liberal reward and all expenses will be paid for the delivery of this animal at this post.

L. R. CHISMAN,
Jan 30-1w Major and Q. M.

LOST, YESTERDAY,

AT THE N. C. R. R. DEPOT, OR BETWEEN there and my house, a large Mosaic Breast Pin.—The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it with me, or at the Progress Office.

Jan 30-3t A. M. McPHEETERS.

WANTED,

NOTES OF THE FOLLOWING BANKS:

Bank of North Carolina,
" " Charlotte,
" " Cape Fear,
" " Wadesboro,
Farmers Bank of N. C.

We will redeem the above notes at the rate of one for four in silver coin. W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.

Jan 28-tf

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 8, 1863.

LEAD WANTED.—I WISH TO PURCHASE LEAD for this department. Persons having large or small quantities will please apply at once. Will give 1 pound of POWDER for 10 pounds of LEAD.

THOS. HOGG, Capt. C. S.
May 8-tf In charge of Ordnance.

SMALL POX NOTICE.

AS THE SMALL POX HAS AGAIN APPEARED in the city of Raleigh, all persons calling at the office of the Surgeon General between the hours of ten and two will be vaccinated free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Jan 11-1m Surgeon General.

Daily State Journal and Semi-Weekly Standard copy one month and send bills to Surgeon General.

AUCTION AND PRIVATE SALES.

IMMENSE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

ON TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF FEBRUARY next, I shall expose to public sale, in the town of Louisburg, Franklin county, N. C., the property known as the LOUISBURG MILLS, one of the finest manufacturing establishments in the State, with two setts of Corn Runners, and a splendid Circular Saw attachment, entirely new. This water power is illimitable.

I shall also sell, at the same time, 15 likely NEGROES, among which is a good Miller, two good Coopers, and a good Blacksmith and a fine House Servant.

I will also sell five barrels of FINE OLD NASH BRANDY, and a No. 1 Corn Sheller, a lot of new 14 inch Mill Saw Files, 1 sett of Blacksmith's Tools, 30 or 40 head of Hogs, several Cows and Calves and a lot of Household Furniture.

Terms—Cash, or ample time, as suits the convenience of purchasers. P. R. MERRYMAN,
Jan 30-td Henderson, N. C.

LAND FOR SALE.

800 ACRES OF DESIRABLE LAND IN BERTIE county, N. C., for sale. It is two miles from Windsor, and near a good landing on Cashie river. It has on it a neat dwelling house with necessary out buildings, and cabins for 18 or 20 slaves. Six hundred acres are cleared. A bargain can be had.

RUFUS K. SPEED,
Jan 29-1w Kittrell's Depot, N. C.

A FRENCH PIANO FOR SALE!

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE PIANO, 6¾ OCTAVE, of good tune and finely finished, can be had by early application at BRANSON & PARKAR'S,
Jan 26-7t* Raleigh, N. C.

IMPORTANT SALE OF TIN PLATE AT AUCTION.

ON THE 10TH OF FEBRUARY NEXT, IN FRONT of our Sales Room, we will sell to the highest bidder 70 boxes brand IX Tin Plate, 10 x 14.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Jan 22-td Auctioneers.

FOR SALE,

5,000 NO. 11, NO. 60 AND NO. 0 PLOW POINTS and Landsides.

400 No. 11, No. 60 and No. 0 Plows.
2,000 Plow Bolts.
8,000 Bar Iron from 1 to 3 inches wide.

Jan 21-1m* SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO.

FOR SALE,

A FEW BARRELS FIRST-RATE OLD RYE WHISkey; also, several barrels Brandy. Apply to

J. P. PRAIRIE & CO.,
Jan 13-tf Corner Harget and Wilmington sts.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Enrolling Office, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
OXFORD, January 27th 1863.

IN OBEDIENCE TO GENERAL ORDERS, NO 1, Commandant of Conscripts, Raleigh, January 20th, 1864, Militia and County Enrolling Officers, will notify all white males known between the ages of 18 and 45, within the limits of their respective regiments, to report at their county seats of their respective counties at the following times and places, for final enrollment and examination by the Medical Examining Board. This call embraces all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, whether previously exempted or not.

All those persons residing within the limits of the 40th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Franklin county, will report at Louisburg, on the 20th, 22d, 23d and 24 days of February 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 32d Regiment N. C. Militia, Nash county, will report at Nashville, on the 26th 27th, and 29th days of February and the first days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 37th Regiment N. C. Militia, Warren county will report at Warrenton on the 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 42d Regiment, N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 11th, 12th, 14th and 15th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 43d Regiment N. C. Militia, Granville county, will report at Oxford, on the 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 46th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro', on the 22d, 23th, 24th and 25th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 45th Regiment N. C. Militia, Orange county, will report at Hillsboro'on the 26th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of March, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 38th Regiment N. C. Militia, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 1st, 2d, 4th and 5th days of April, 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 39th Regiment N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh, on the 6th, 7th 8th and 9th days of April 1864.

All those residing within the limits of the 118th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Wake county, will report at the Court House in Raleigh on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th days of April, 1864.

THOMAS TIBBS,
Ass't Surg., Chm'n & Ex. Board.
H. C. HERNDON, M.D.
W. H. DAVIS, M. D.

A. LANDIS,
Enrolling Officer, 5th Cong. District. Feb 1-2w
Confederate copy.

Enrolling Office, 3d Congressional Dist.
GOLDSBORO', N. C. January, 29th, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED, CHAIRMAN EXAMINING Board of this District, hereby appoints the following days and places for the examination of Conscripts, in the following counties:

21st Regiment N. C. Militia, Jacksonville Onslow, February, 20, 22, 23, 24.

26th Regiment, N. C. Militia, Kenansville, Duplin, Feb. 25, 27, 29 and March 1st.

24th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 3, 4, 5, 7.

25th Regiment N. C. Militia, Clinton, Sampson, March 8, 9, 10, 11.

117th Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 14, 15, 16, 17.

41st Regiment N. C. Militia, Smithfield, Johnston, March 18, 19, 21, 22.

27th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', Wayne, March 24, 25, 26, 28.

28th Regiment N. C. Militia, Goldsboro', March, 29, 30, 31, April 1st.

19th Regiment N. C. Militia, Shady Grove, Jones, April 4, 5, 6, 7.

SAM'L. R. RIXEY,
Surgeon, P. A. C. S., Chairman Ex. Board.

Chief Enrolling Office, 3d Cong. Dist.,
GOLDSBORO', January 29th, 1864.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, Enrolling Officers will enrol all white males between the ages of 18 and 45, (whether previously exempted or not,) within the limits of their respective commands, and order them to appear at the above times and places, in order that their claims to exemption may be examined.

In accordance with paragraph VIII, General Orders No. 3. A. & I. G. O., all exemptions heretofore granted will be revised, and when found to have been improperly granted, revoked.

Any person who fails to report at the time appointed, will, unless satisfactory proof to the contrary can be shown, be considered as having no claims to exemption, and treated accordingly.

Attention of the county Enrolling Officers is respectfully invited to General Orders No. 1, Adjutant General's Office, N. C., which orders officers of the Home Guard to assist in arresting deserters. Their attention is also called to paragraph 11, General Orders No 1, Conscript Office, Raleigh, which requires that not more than one-fourth of each Militia Regiment shall be ordered to report at the rendezvous on each day.

J. A. BARNETT,
Capt. & Chief Enrolling Officer
2d Cong. Dist.
Feb 1-3w

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
June 2-tf RALEIGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING RATES.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY PROGRESS:

One day.....$2 00 | One week.....
Two days.....3 00 | Two weeks.....
Three days.....4 00 | Three weeks.....
Four days.....4 50 | One month.....36 00
Five days.....5 00 | Two months.....72 00

Fifty words, or eight lines, or less count a square, and additional squares will be charged the same. Advertisements inserted once, twice or three times a week will be charged $3 a square for every insertion.

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Marriages, deaths, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Asst.
do George Little, Wake do
Richard H Battle, Jr, Anson, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
John P H Rose, Wake, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroller.
Samuel F Phillips, Orange, Auditor.
Ebenezer Emmons, State Geologist.
Oliver H Perry, Wake, State Librarian.
Major General R C Gatlin, Lenoir, Adjutant General.
Captain William B Gulick, Beaufort, Paymaster.
Captain Thomas D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Captain James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Captain Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
James H. Foote, Iredell, Asst. Adjt. Gen.) (Roll of Honor.)
William A. Graham, Jr., Orange, Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. John B. Neathery, Wake, Asst. Adjt. General.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.

JUDICIAL.

Supreme Court.—Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice ...William H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, of Craven, Judges; Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; Hamilton C Jones, Rowan, Reporter; Burgess B Freeman, Clerk. [Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

Superior Courts.—Judges.—John L Bailey, Buncombe; Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert R Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville; William M Shipp, Henderson.

Solicitors.—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S. Merrimon, Buncombe.

Confederate States District Court.—Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge; George V Strong, Wayne, Attorney; W N Watson, Craven, Clerk; Wesley Jones, Wake, Marshal.

Council of State.—F B Satterthwaite, Pitt; Robert P Dick, Guilford; Dr James Calloway, Wilkes; L Eldridge Johnston; J R Hargrave, Anson; Jesse R Stubbs, Martin; James A Patton, Buncombe.

Literary Board.—His Excellency Gov. Vance, President *Ex officio*, Rev William E Pell, Wake, and Professor Richard Sterling, Guilford; Dr. Wm. Sloan, of Garton; Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Board Internal Improvements.—His Excellency Govern'r Vance, President *ex officio*, Wm Eaton, Jr, of Warren, and J H Flanner, of New Hanover. Richard H Battle, Jr, Secretary.

Commissioners of Sinking Fund.—Hon Thomas Ruffin, Alamance, Hon Weldon N Edwards, Warren, and Hon David L Swain, Orange.

The University of North Carolina is at Chapel Hill.—Hon David L Swain, President.

Rev Calvin H Wiley is Superintendent of the Common Schools of the State.

Wiley J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward J Fisher is Superintendant to Asylum for the Insane, at Raleigh.

Rev W M Wingate is President of Wake Forest College, (Baptist) which is for the present suspended.

Rev Braxton Craven is President of Trinity College (Methodist.)

Rev ———— is President of Davidson College (Presbyterian.)

Major W M Gordon is Superintendant of the Hillsboro Military Academy.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President, salary $8,000.

Aide to the President—Col Wm M Browne, of Ga, Col James Chestnut, of S C, Col Wm P Johnston, of Ky, Col Joseph C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to President—Burton N Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State. L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, Geo Davis, of North Carolina. Wade Keyes, of Ala, Assistant Attorney General. Rufus H Rhodes, of Miss, Commissioner of Patents. G E W Nelson, of Ga., Superintendent of Public Printing. R M Smith, of Va, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—C G Memminger, of S C, Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. L C Elmore, Treasure. J M Strother, of Va, Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S C, Comptroller. B Baker, of Florida, 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La, 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va, Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala, Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War. Gen S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lieut Col John Withers, Lieut Col H L Clay, Major Ed A Palfrey, Major Chas H Lee, Major S W Melton and Captain Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga, Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—S R Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Postoffice Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St George Offutt, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn, Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Murrell, of Ala, Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N C, Chief Clerk.

CITY OF RALEIGH.

Mayor—Wm. H. Harrison.

COMMISSIONERS.

Western Ward—W. H. Tucker, Alex. Crooch and P. Overby.

Middle Ward—W. R. Richardson, Augustus L. Longee and S. W. Scott.

Eastern Ward—Dr. W. H. McKee, J. J. Overby and N. S. Harp.

J. J. Christopher is Clerk to the Board and City Tax Collector.

W. R. Richardson is City Treasurer.

Town Constables—J. J. Betts, Chief—N. V. Denton, Assistant.

K. P. Battle, City Attorney.

J. L. Pennington, City Printer.

F. G. King, Weigh Master.

NIGHT WATCH.

Captain—C. H. Horton.

Watchmen—R. A. Johnston, Wm. Beevers, Wm. C. Parker, M. C. Luter, C. A. Driver and Wm. Overby.

The last Wednesday night of each month is the time fixed for the regular meetings of the Board.

TIN-WARE.

WE WILL KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A good assortment of Tin-Ware, at Confederate rates. A liberal deduction made to the trade.

KING, POONE & CO.,
Jan 25-1m Graham, N. C.

NOTICE.

ON THE FIRST DAY OF EVERY MONTH I SHALL send a Special Agent to the Army of Northern Virginia. All packages, &c., sent to me at this place will be promptly forwarded, free of charge.

EDWARD WARREN,
Dec 22-3m Surgeon General, N. C.

PLOWS FOR BARTER—IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A LOT OF SUPERIOR Plows well adapted to the low counties of North Carolina, which he will exchange for corn, bacon and lard, the two last articles at reduced rates of the prices for plows and the articles named.

Refers to Gabriel Weston, a neighbor and friend of mine, who knows using the plows with great satisfaction.

The corn, bacon or lard must be delivered at Hillsboro or at the subscriber will deliver the plows at any Depot on the Railroad. Plow points furnished at reduced rates.

Jan 25-3w H. L. GUESS.

DAILY PROGRESS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2, 1864.

OUR ONLY TERMS.

The following are our only terms of subscription for the Progress:

DAILY PROGRESS:

Six months	$10 00
Three months	6 00
Two months	4 00
One month	2 00

The paper will be stopped in all cases when the time paid for expires, and those who do not wish to be without the paper must look to this and renew in time.

Agents and newsdealers will be furnished at $10 per hundred copies.

We publish nothing but a Daily Edition and enter none but daily subscribers on our mail books.

Advertisements will be inserted for $2 a square (eight lines solid minion or less), for the first, and $1:50 for every additional insertion.

☞ **Business Notice.**—The expenses attending the publication of the Progress are enormous and have to be paid promptly, and we must do a cash business or none at all. We must demand cash from all save those business men of the city who have accounts with the office, and parties at a distance are expected to remit promptly when bills are sent. We have no time to collect bills and don't want to make any charges. There never was a better time to pay debts than the present, and all who owe us are requested and expected to pay at once.

☞ **How to Send us Money.**—Never send by mail when you can send by Express. All money sent by Express at our expense. Those sending us money by mail must do so at their own risk.

☞ **Any of our friends receiving important** news from the army by private letter or telegrams, will confer a great favor on us by sending or leaving them at this office for our use.

☞ **Fifteen cents for Rags**—Fifteen cents a pound will be paid for all clean Cotton an Linen rags delivered at the Progress office.

☞ **Job Printing.**—Having an abundance of material and good workmen we are prepared to execute all orders for Job Printing with dispatch.

Missouri and Kentucky.

The *Mississippian*, now publish d at Selma, Alabama, devotes nearly four columns of one of its issues to the *Progress*, all of which is brought forth by an article of ours relative to the Congressional Representatives from Missouri and Kentucky. First, there is a communication of nearly two columns; and secondly, two editorials of nearly a column each in length. The Missonrian is offended because we expressed the opinion that the two States named would never be permanent members of the Confederacy, and the *Mississippian* takes up the quarrel of its correspondent and pitches into us at a furious rate.

In answer to all this, we have only to say that we have before expressed the firm conviction and now reiterate it, that neither Missouri or Kentucky will ever belong to the Confederacy, and we will now go further and say that we do not think it desirable that they should. We honor the brave men of those two States who are fighting our battles, as much as any one can, and we sympathize with their condition; but as the war is being waged by the South for the right to have and hold negro slaves as property, and believing that Missouri and Kentucky were abolitionized before the war commenced, we do not think they would be desirable members of the Confederacy, even could we get them. We applaud the heroism of the brave men from those States, who are fighting under the banner of the South, just as we do that of Europeans and men from the free States who are in our armies, and among whom may be found some of our best soldiers.

We have before said and repeat now, that when a majority of the people of the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland shall decide by ballot to cast their lot with us, and their sons will enter our army instead of joining the ranks of the enemy, to fight against us, we will make their cause our cause, and their fate shall be our fate. But with the experience of the past two years before us, who will insult the intelligence of the real advocates of Southern independence by asserting that either one of these three States is with us in sentiment, feeling or action? There is not an army corps of 20,000 men in the Confederate armies from these States, while they probably have not less than one hundred thousand men fighting against us. Now it occurs to us that if these States desired the independence of the South, they would fight for it; especially is this the duty of the two who have gone through the farce of seceding, and who have representatives at Richmond. The people of these three States, or a large majority of them, are opposed to slavery, and to compel them to adopt our Constitution and become members of the Confederacy, against their will, would be a clear case of *coercion*, which would eventuate in another revolution by the preponderance of abolition sentiment. We want no State to form a member of the Southern Confederacy whose people are not a unit on the subject of slavery, for the division of sentiment on that question, in the old government, was the principal agency in bringing on the present war. What folly to talk of continuing the war, until States that are fighting us as vigorously as those of New England, become members of the Confederacy. We know Missouri and Kentucky have representatives at Richmond, and so too do we know that they have them at Washington; and every intelligent man knows that the latter represent a much larger constituency than the former.

All honor to the brave men from those States, that are exposing their lives in our cause. They show a devotion to principle but seldom seen in the history of wars, but their States are gone from them and from the Confederacy forever, and we have only to say to the *Mississippian* and its correspondent, that when they make Missouri and Kentucky willing members of the Confederacy, we will promise that Connecticut and the other New England States shall apply for admission with a slave code.

No, let us fight for the freedom and independence of the States that are with us in profession and action—for those States that have proven their devotion to our cause by their noble sacrifices—and if Heaven crowns our arms with success let us be satisfied. We should like to have all the slave States with us, but as some of them have not been with us in resistance to the tyranny of the North, we are not disposed, nor are our people disposed to continue a war, after our independence is achieved, for their moral reformation.

True, we have representatives at Richmond, from Kentucky and Missouri, and they vote for conscript laws, impressment laws and tax laws; but can we enroll conscripts, impress property, or collect tithes from either of those States? But it will be said they are temporarily overrun. Will it be otherwise, when our noble armies have marched through both and found no sympathy, but much hostility among the people? If we are to coerce every State and Province that has a corporal's guard in our armies, we should not overlook New York, Germany and a dependency of Great Britain, known as Ireland.

The people of North Carolina desire the independence of the South above all things, and they will fight and endure sacrifices for the freedom of all those slaveholding States that desire it, but as they were opposed to *coercion* in the beginning, so are they now.

We have devoted more space to the *Mississippian* and its correspondent than we intended, but we may well be excused when we state that we are replying to or defending ourself from an attack that runs through four columns.

Western North Carolina.

The Henderson *Times* of the 28th has the following:

"Anticipating the evils resulting from wicked legislation, the people of this county, during the last (court) week, went to work in getting up petitions requesting his Excellency Gov. Vance, to convene the Legislature at an early day, for the purpose of calling a convention, with a view of redressing those crying evils complained of by the people. Those petitions are eagerly caught at by all shades of political opinion (with the exception of a few of course) and signed, and we understand that other Western Counties are also getting up and signing such petitions, with a view that North Carolina will take the matter into her own hands.

The people are beginning to hold meetings on the subject. Already two have been holden in Johnson County, and others will be held soon, we presume, in this and other counties. Unless something is done, and that soon, for the relief of the people, the burthens imposed upon them will be insupportable."

We sincerely hope that the protests of the Press, which have been almost universal, and general expression of disapprobation on the part of the whole people, will cause Congress to pause and reflect before passing laws which must demoralize and depress the people, if they do not wreck the cause. The exemption bill passed by the Senate takes many persons that ought to be in service, while it leaves the farmers at home to cultivate the soil and raise provisions. In this, Congress has acted well and wisely, and we devoutly trust that all the acts of the body may be of a similar character. The people are seldom wrong, and the almost universal objection to the passage of a bill suspending the *habeas corpus*, or in any way interfering with civil laws and civil authorities, is enough to induce Congress to pause long and consider well before taking a step that the intelligent masses fear would lead to the most disastrous results. If Congress and the Executive will confide in and trust the people, the people in turn will confide in and trust them; and nothing will be withheld in the way of men or means that is necessary to the prosecution of the war. Let Congress do its duty and there will be mutual confidence and the most perfect harmony between the people and the government authorities.

We are as much opposed to the abolition or destruction of slavery in the Confederate States as any one can be, but the argument used by many, that the destruction of slavery will necessarily make the negro the equal of the white man, socially, or otherwise, is supremely rediculous, and not very complimentary to the latter. It is not so in the North, in Europe, or in any country where the two races exist, and never can be until God changes the laws that govern them. If Providence permits it, the abolitionists may overrun the South, conquer our armies and subjugate our people—all this is possible though not probable—and yet there would be no more equality here than before; in fact not so much, for no people on earth have the same sympathy and affection for the blacks as do those whites who raise and own them. All this talk then about *equality* of the races, in any event, is the ranting of the demagogue, for no political condition, no system or power of government that can be instituted can ever elevate four millions of black Africans to the level of the educated, refined population of these Southern States.

There are depraved Abolitionists in the North, as there are a few abandoned persons here, who descend to the level of the negro, but no white man who is sure of his own social status, ever fears that the negro will become his equal. In all civilized countries the negro, whether bond or free, is a hewer of wood and drawer of water, and such he shall remain as long as the eternal laws of God govern the affairs of this mundane sphere.

BALL AT KITTRELL'S DEPOT.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Ball at the Collins House, Kittrell's Depot, in this paper. The Ball has been postponed to Thursday the 11th of the present month, when it will positively take place. Frank Johnson's Band will be in attendance and a good time may be expected, and young people who enjoy the dance could probably not find a better investment for their Confederate *Twenties*, as the proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of the sick in our hospitals.

THE BLACK FLAG.—Gov. Letcher stated in his address at Danville, Va., that the late "Stonewall" Jackson was in favor of conducting the war under the black flag, and so expressed his sentiments to him seven days after the secession of Virginia, proposing to set the example himself by first carrying that flag in the face of the enemy.

We have seen the above going the rounds of the press, but do not believe a word of it, as far as Gen. Jackson was concerned. "Stonewall" Jackson was a great and a good man—an educated, Christian gentleman—and the assertion that he ever advocated the black flag, we care not by whom made, we do not believe; and to give currency to this *canard*, without contradicting it, is to insult the memory of that Christian warrior.

Gen. Morgan arrived in Columbia on Satuaday evening, and was called on at Nickerson's Hotel by a large number of ladies and gentlemen. About 9 o'clock he was serenaded at his quarters, and made a short speech, which was enthusiastically received.

There has been a decided decline in the price of negroes in Lynchburg and Richmond within the last few days.

Eastern North Carolina.

There are wars and rumors of wars, to the Eastward, but we know not when they come or with what they are bound. We only know that the air is filled with rumors, and that everybody expects something is about to turn up; but it never shall be charged upon us that we spoil a good thing by failing to keep a secret, and so we are mum.

We remember that a dispatch from a telegraph operator, up in North Georgia, to the Nashville refugees, just about the time our army was preparing to fall back, to "Come on—the way to Nashville is open," &c. We should like to visit the East very much, and if the way is opened up and we can get some of the first running of the white shad we have no objection. No more at present.

NO NORTHERN MAIL.—There has been no Northern mail beyond Weldon since Friday night. The papers of Saturday, from Richmond, are yet behind, unless they came by the midnight train last night. This derangement is only temporary, caused by an emergency in transportation, and will not continue more than a few days.

The Louisville *Journal* says, "bets are freely taken at twenty to one in Kentucky that the star-spangled banner will wave over Atlanta by the 4th of July." Prentice had better look out, for Morgan is about to resume the saddle, and the Confederate flag may wave over Louisville long before the 4th of July.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.—At a meeting of the Internal Improvement Board, present His Excellency Z. B. Vance, *ex-officio* President, and J. H. Flanner, Esq., Munford McGehee, of Caswell county, was appointed a member of the Board to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. E. G. Reade.

Miss Belle Boyd, made famous by her captivity by the Yankees, and more so by her devotion to the cause of the Confederacy, was in Atlanta a few days ago. It is said she is soon to sail for Europe.

Gen. Howell Cobb is canvassing the State of Georgia, making speeches, and trying to infuse additional war spirit into the people.

Ten prisoners escaped from the barracks at Atlanta on last Thursday night.

Several Black Republican State Conventions have re-nominated Lincoln for the Presidency.

WHERE ARE THEY.—Before the meeting of Congress we had some mysterious inklings of strange things to come, but which strange things are as yet obscured in darkness. An exchange calls upon the honorable gentleman, who has the "resolutions" that were to electrify the country in, his coat-tail to bring them out. Read:

Some time previous to the assembling of Congress, the startling announcement was made by telegraph that some resolutions would be introduced in the Senate that would astound every body. Take them by surprise. In short that there was a "big thing" ahead. Well—Congress met, and has been in session for weeks. They for once have let the country know they were doing something by their facts; have rode the people, as it were, all booted and spurred, and created quite an excitement in every community. But those resolutions have not yet come to light.—No one knows what they are. They lie snugly stored away in the coat-tail of some individual who appears not to have the courage to offer them. Now that the attention of the public has been called to the matter the resolutions ought to be offered—whether the tone of them is right or wrong. If right, they will receive the support of every common sense man; if wrong they will be condemned, as they ought to be.

Let us then have those resolutions. If any one thinks he can dispel the dark cloud which now hangs o'er our land, it is his duty to do so. It is also time that demagogueism had run its career, and if a prominent man has made up his mind what is his duty he ought to do it, without stopping to consider how it will affect his future political prospects. Demagogueism ruined the old Union. It will also ruin ours, unless nipped in the bud. Again we say—Let us have those resolutions. Will the gentleman who has them stowed away, please bring them to light.

SAVANNAH.—The *Republican* of the 28th says:

Between three and four o'clock Tuesday afternoon, a Yankee monitor steamed up Warsaw river until it got opposite a point on Whitemarsh Island known as Turner's Rocks. Acting, doubtless, on information received from deserters, the monitor commenced a vigorous fire, with shell, grape and canister, on our pickets stationed at that point. They having no means of coping with their adversary, withdrew with some precipitation, the enemy raking the island by their fire. The picket consisted of about a dozen men from the garrison at Thunderbolt, one of whom, Private Wm. Bush, was seriously wounded in the arm by a grapeshot. The rations, cooking utensils, &c., of the pickets were left behind.

Whilst the picket was retreating, a courier, John Molton, who was sent with orders to the island, was fired on and seriously wounded. A boat, which was proceeding from Dutch Island, to Whitmarsh, was also fired upon by the monitor, but without damage.

Early yesterday a competent force was sent on Whitemarsh Island, who scoured it thoroughly without seeing any sign of the enemy. There is no evidence that they landed at all the afternoon previous, though it was otherwise reported in the city.

The Savannah *Republican* says:

A basket, containing one bushel of sweet potatoes, was last week forwarded by express, sixty miles above Savannah, to two soldier boys stationed below the city. The charge was three dollars. The basket was returned empty, through the same channel, at a charge of a dollar and a quarter—making four dollars and twenty-five cents paid out by the citizen to furnish two half-fed soldiers with a bushel of potatoes. Non-speculating planters cannot pay their taxes and send supplies gratuitously to their suffering friends. What are we coming to?

☞ REMARKABLE PHENOMENA.—The Richmond *Examiner* says that the shock of the big gun fired in Congress the other day, enrolling the principals of substitutes, has had a most wonderful effect upon some people. The concussion was so great as to snap in some instances the optical nerve and burst the drum of the ear. A gentleman whose strength of optics before was equal to that of an eagle, now sports green spectacles, and cannot, for the life of him, recognise a neighbor across the street. Another has lost, almost entirely, his sense of hearing, and cannot be made to comprehend the commonest interrogatory. The examining board are at a loss to account for this extraordinary phenomenon, but attribute it to an indisposition to enroll and respond to the command to "fall in."

"When I came into the pulpit, and for years after," says an eccentric minister of the Presbyterian, "religion used to be the principal topic preached upon; now it is all rum and niggers."

From the Appeal.]

THE MILITARY AND THE PRESS.

A singular delusion seems to have possessed the minds of the military authorities here, and verbal petitioners from the country, seeking literary expression in the public journals, that the exemption of editors from military duty places their minds, wills, and journals, at the service of individuals who may have their own objects, or objects personal to themselves, to subserve, in connection with the government and army. Now, while the argument has no personal application to the editors of this journal—all of them being beyond military age—we would be very far from assenting to it, even if it did. Men in position, political or military, are neither the government, the army, nor the cause, and a refusal to advance their individual interests, or give currency to their particular opinions or views, without reference to their aspects of individual truth or error, correctness or incorrectness, involves no greater crime than the refusal to give currency to the opinions—of any other person in the country.

The object of the exemption, we apprehend, was to enable a necessary work, or work necessary to the interests of the country, to be performed; and we suppose, in the absence of such motive, no exemption would have been granted. This necessary work originated in the necessity for an intelligent organ of communication between the country and the government; between the country and the army, and between different sections of a country covering much space, and only to be performed in view of vital public interests very much diffused by means of such intelligent agencies of communication as may be furnished mainly, if not entirely, by the press. This being the object of the exemption, as to any other questions connected with the conduct of the journal, in aspects of discussion or opinion, upon the government, the army, or the cause, they are questions of discretion and conscience with the editors, for the abuse or freedom of which they are responsible, like other citizens, to the laws of the land.

No individuals, we care not how high their military or political position, have done so much for the cause and country as have the conductors of the press. No individuals have done so much for the army in sustaining it in all efficient aspects, or done so much, for the officers and men of the army, by giving them access to the ear and heart of the country, and Government, in promoting their rights and righting their wrongs, yr advertising evils or complaints, as have the editors. While failing in no duty, they are concious only of the presence of an enlarged spirit of benevolence and patriotism: and if they have not given satisfaction, they are disposed to attribute it to no fault of their own, but to the personal feelings of those who, failing to subsidize them to the patronage of their own schemes of personal interest or ambition, avenge themselves for their disappointment, in forms of unbecoming crimination, intended to injure, but not seriously believed even by themselves.

A general is not the country; nor are ten or twenty generals, whatever they may think upon the subject; and, while we yield them all personal or military respect, and fully sustain them and their authority in all proper duties, and upon all proper occasions, we will claim and exercise the right of speaking well of them or otherwise, as they do well or otherwise, and criticising their published opinions upon any subject whatever, let it be military, or political, or social.—The measure of authority, in certain premises, is by no means the measure of patriotism. A military "saint in crape" is not "twice a saint in lawn," any more than a religious; and it may happen in the matter of patriotism that

> "The coarsest reed that trembles in the marsh,
> If Heaven select it for its instrument,
> Will shed celestial music on the breeze
> As clear as the pipe that benefits the lip of Phœbus."

Much of the reproach brought upon the army in official aspects, has been caused by an absurd spirit of official vanity and superciliousness, a spirit which assumes that the stars are the incandescent symbols of wisdom, patriotism and greatness, luminously focalizing all the white light and white heat of loyalty of the country. Abstractly we will quarrel with no man's vanity; on the contrary, compliment him upon its innocent enjoyment, if it makes him happy; and will only complain of it, when it leaves his own breast, and becomes ambitious, enterprising or aggressive.

We would not be understood by any means to include in our criticism all the officers of our army, or even a majority of them. On the contrary, we think those who render themselves obnoxious to such criticism are the exceptions. Gentlemen and patriots are to be found indifferently among officers and privates—not being limited to either—and wherever found, will be as modest as they are brave, as generous as they are true, as gentle as they are gifted, as chivalrous and magnanimous as they are honorable and loyal. These are the men whom the press has delighted to honor, does delight to honor, and will continue to delight to honor, whether they be found in the persons of General Lee or General Johnston, Sergeant Oakley or Sergeant Hawkins, or any one of intermediate rank; while it does not delight to honor men who are more ambitious of honor than service, of fame than duty, of achievements more brilliant in the newspapers, than in the line of battle, or "the imminent and deadly breach."

The army of Tennessee is, and has been, a cherished interest with us. We have been with it in heart from the beginning—through its joys and sorrows, its triumphs and retreats, and expect to be with it in the solicitude of unfeigned interest until its mission is sealed by the triumph of a glorious peace. While its warm and unswerving friend, we shall ever use the privilege of friendship to speak freely and independently of its officers and men, in aspects of praise or censure, when we think either is deserved, and it may be done without compromising the cause. It is the privilege of the press, and shall be a part of our duty.

SLAVEHOLDERS AND NON-SLAVEHOLDERS OF THE SOUTH.

We believe that there is not in the world a more harmonious population than the white population of the Southern States. Every white man feels and knows that the negro is not of his race, that one race is the superior race, and that he is one of the superior race. A Northerner may prate his dogma all day, of all men being equal, and may strive to persuade the white man of the South that he is on a dead level with the negro; but he will strive in vain. Facts are stronger than theories. The white man knows his superiority and disdains the logic which would degrade him to the level of the negro. With the same privileges and rights, his affinities are with his race. All his aspirations, his security, his interests, are bound up in their destiny. Nor is he left to speculation to know the fate of white men in a community of liberated negroes.—Where are the white non-slaveholders of Hayti? Slaughtered or driven out of that grand paradise of abolitionism—where, in Port-au-Prince, there are six married couples out of a population of fifteen thousand.

Suppose the objects of Northern Abolitionists then accomplished, and the four millions of slaves liberated at the South—what becomes of the poorer whites? The rich—the sagacious—will leave the country.—None will remain but those who are unable to leave it, or who do not realize the fearful terrors of their condition. A strife will arise between the white men who remain in the South and the negroes, compared with which the atrocities and crimes of ordinary wars are pastime itself. The midnight glare of the incendiary's torch will illuminate the country from one end to another; while pillage, violence, murder, poisons and rape will fill the air with the demoniac revelry of all the bad passions of an ignorant, semi-barbarous race, [illegible]

our Northern brethren. A war of races—a war of extermination must arise, like that which took place in St. Domingo. Or, possibly, suppose no antagonism between the two races—and harmony and identification takes place—amalgamation must be the result. There is no portion of our people who contemplate such a fate with as much horror as our white non-slaveholders—because they are the people who will be exposed to it in the wreck of our institutions. With the continuance of these institutions not only their industrial occupations but their political and social station—their domestic safety—the purity of their homes—is identified. And the white man of the South is as proud as the haughtiest aristocrat that walks Wall street or lives in a Fifth Avenue palace with his wife and children. The consequence is, that there are no people in the South who abhor Abolitionists more than the non-slaveholders of the South, or who are more ready to resist their machinations. With them, it is not only the patriotic hatred of a public foe who would involve the country in convulsion and ruin, but it is also the hatred of a social, personal enemy—the Black Republican—who would force upon them the alternative either of the most terrible degradation and barbarism, or of slaughtering the negro, or being slaughtered by him, in a war of extermination.

The people of the North cannot or will not understand this State of things. They gloat with secret joy at the anticipations of conflicts among the citizens of the South, by which their fiendish policy will be consummated. The few negroes they have amongst them do not jostle them, in their *public marts*, their theatres, their ball rooms. They do not enter their households as visiting equals. They are down in holes and cellars, filling their jails and poor houses, and coming not at all "between the wind and their nobility." But if Abolition meant the existence suddenly of four millions of emancipated negros amongst their laboring population, their equals, there would not be a single Abolitionist even in New England.—The doom they are ready to visit upon the poor white man of the South they would not dare to propose to the white laborer of the North. They would be crushed out like grapes in the wine press. Our people—slaveholders and non-slaveholders—they will find not unworthy of the great and free destiny before them. They are one in sympathy, interest and feelings. They have equal rights and privileges—one fate. They will stand together in defence of their liberties and institutions, and will yet exist at the South a powerful and prosperous confederation of commonwealths, controlling the welfare and destiny of other nations, but controlled by none.—*Charleston Mercury.*

DR. FRANKLIN ON PRAYER.

While the important question of the representation of the States in the Senate was the subject of debate in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution, and the States were almost equally divided upon it, Dr. Franklin moved that prayers should be instituted in the Convention every morning, and in support of the motion thus addressed the President:

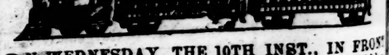
Mr. President.—The small progress we have made after four or five weeks of close attendance and continual reasonings with each other, our different sentiments on almost every question, several of them producing as many noes and ayes, is, methinks a melancholy proof of the imperfection of the human understanding. We indeed seem to feel our own want of political wisdom since we have been running all about in seach of it.

We have gone back to ancient history for models of government, and examined the *different forms* of those republics, which, having been originally formed with the seeds of their own dissolution, now no longer exist; and we have viewed *modern* States all round Europe, but find none of their constitutions suitable to our circumstances. In this situation of this assembly, groping as it were in the dark to find political truth, and scarce able to distinguish it when presented to us, how has it happened, sir, that we have not hitherto once thought of humbly applying to the Father of Lights to illuminate our understandings. In the beginning of the contest with Great Britain, when we were sensible of danger, we had daily prayers in the room for divine protection! Our prayers, sir, were heard and they were graciously answered. All of us who were engaged in the struggle, must have observed frequent instances of a superintending Providence in our favor. To that kind of Providence we owe this happy opportunity of consulting in peace on the means of establishing our future national felicity.

And have we now forgotten that powerful Friend? Or do we imagine we no longer need His assistance? I have lived, sir, a long time! and the longer I live the more convincing proofs I see of this truth, that God governs in the affairs of men! And if a sparrow cannot fall on the ground without his notice, is it probable that an empire can rise without his aid? We have been assured, sir, in the sacred writing, that "except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain that build it." I firmly believe this; and I also believe that without His concurring aid, we shall succeed in this building no better than the builders of Babel: we shall be divided by our little partial local interests, our projects will be confounded, and we ourselves shall become a reproach and a by-word down to future ages. And, what is worse, mankind may hereafter, from this unfortunate instance, despair of establishing government by human wisdom, and leave it to chance, war or conquest. I therefore beg leave to move that henceforth, prayers, imploring the assistance of Heaven and its deliberations, be held in this assembly every morning before we proceed to business; and that one or more of the clergy of this city be requested to officiate in that service.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

$30,000 INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT N. C. STATE BONDS FOR SALE.



ON WEDNESDAY, THE 10TH INST., IN FRONT of our sales room, we will sell to the highest bidder Thirty Thousand Dollars North Carolina six per cent State Bonds, the interest of which is payable semi-annually, on the first days of January and July in each year, and the principal on the first day of January, 1883.

These Bonds were issued to the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Company, and the City of Raleigh, for the benefit of the Chatham R. R. Company, and in addition to the general credit of the State, have the security of a special Sinking Fund. Copies of the laws authorizing the issue may be had on application to the undersigned.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers, Raleigh, N. C.

Feb 2-td

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, ONE NO. 4 WASHINGTON PRESS, new and complete.

One Self-Inking Machine, with Hoe's latest improvements, new and in good order.

If not previously disposed of they will be sold at auction on the 10th of February. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auctioneers.

Feb 2-1w

A GRAND BALL.

A GRAND BALL WILL COME OFF AT THE Collins House, Kittrell's Depot, on Thursday night the 11th of February, 1864; the proceeds of which will be donated to the Hospital Fund of this State.

Frank Johnston's celebrated Band has been engaged and will be in attendance.

Terms of admission $20 a head.

Feb 2-2d

FOR RENT.

A GOOD HOUSE AND LOT IN THE CITY OF Raleigh. The House has 5 large Rooms, with fireplaces in each, a good Well of water in the yard, and all necessary out Houses. A large Garden, all in good order for the present use. Apply to

R. K. PERRELL.